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THE ORGANIZED FARMER

September, 1957

Pool Chairman
Interviewed

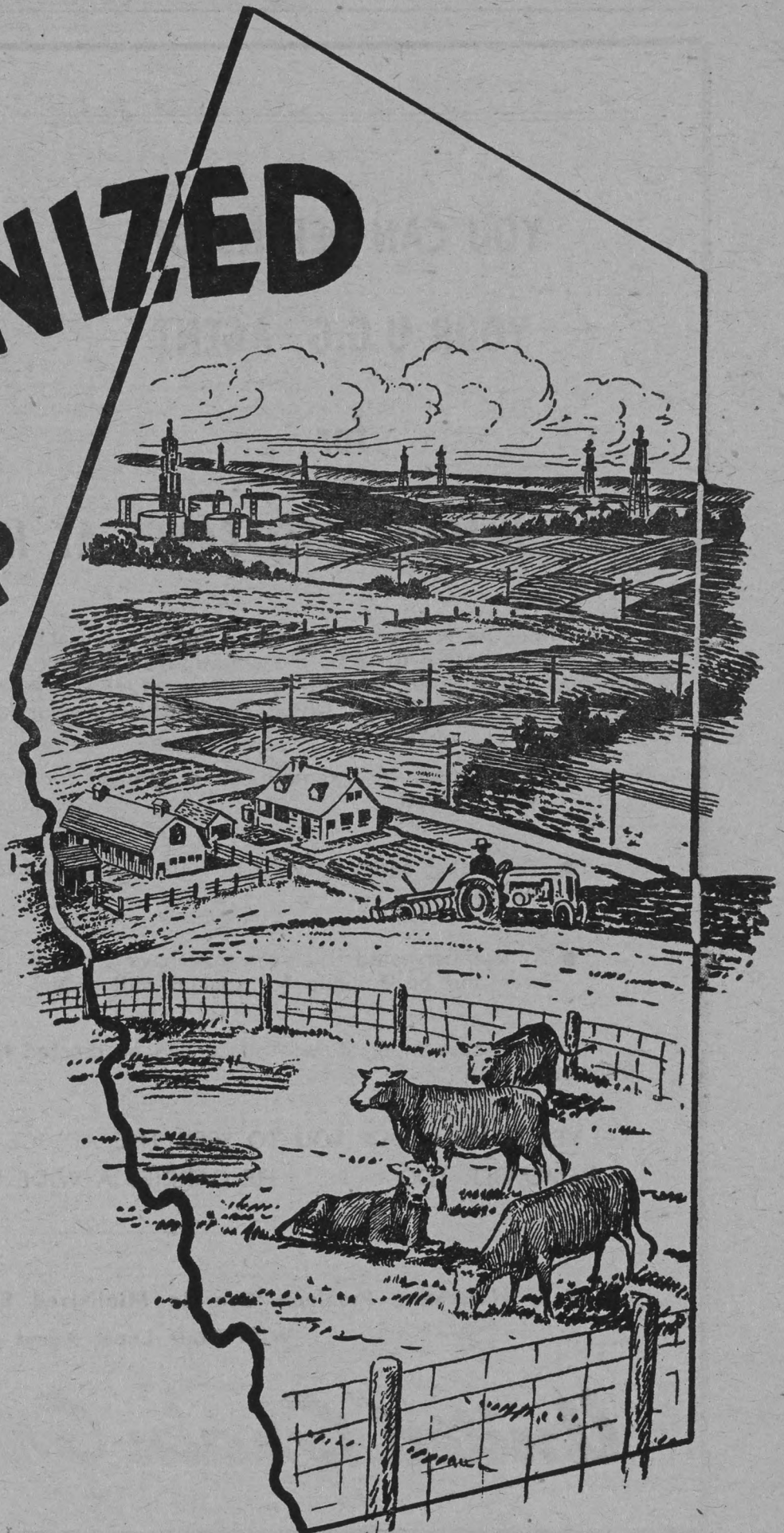
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Co-operative Institute

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Farmer Organizations

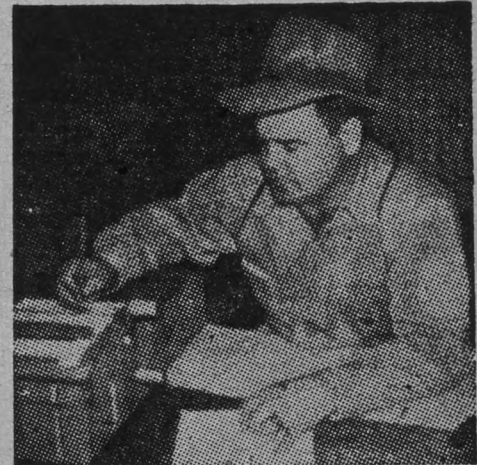
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GENERAL SCIENCES

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1957

**YOU CAN DEPEND ON
YOUR U.G.G. AGENT
for**



HELPFUL ASSISTANCE AT HARVEST TIME

While the problem of space in country elevators continues in general to be critical throughout western Canada, the situation at individual points changes frequently. Your interests will be best served by close contact with your local U.G.G. agent who will gladly advise on special factors which may influence your local market.

- There may, for example, be a demand for the grades of grain which prevail in your district.
- Your local barley may be of high standard and readily marketable for malting purposes.
- Wheat harvested this year may have a higher protein content than wheat carried over and be suitable for special mill orders.

In each case more storage space can be created through priority shipment of grain from your point.

YES IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEEK THE ADVICE OF YOUR U.G.G. AGENT.
REMEMBER TOO HE CARRIES A WIDE RANGE OF FARM SUPPLIES.

**Your Harvesting Problems Can Be Minimized By Keeping in Close Touch
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United Grain Growers Ltd.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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President's Report

The highlight of the month was the presentation of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council's brief to the federal government. The cabinet was very sympathetic to the difficulties agriculture is experiencing. We have reason to believe that many of our suggestions are receiving close study. Naturally, the government made no commitments. Any they are prepared to make will properly appear in the Speech from the Throne. A brief review of the brief presented appears in another part of this issue.

While in Ottawa, I had the opportunity, with Mr. Hansen from the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, to see Hon. Gordon Churchill, minister of trade and commerce, in connection with the rape-seed situation. Mr. Hansen had prepared a very complete statement on this new industry. It was pointed out to Mr. Churchill that, if this crop was to become of greater importance and firmly established, it must have

lower freight rates, and the tariff structure changed so that it was at least on an equal basis with similar oil crops produced in the United States. Mr Churchill promised to give our presentation very close attention and to see what could be done to implement the suggestions we had made.

Several other matters of importance to the West were discussed with members of the cabinet and senior civil servants. Many of these discussions were based on proposals that had been made to the cabinet in our brief. The questions of surplus disposal and deficiency payments were two of the major items in which both cabinet ministers and civil servants were particularly interested.

At present we are preparing a brief to the Board of Transport Commissioners opposing the Railroad Associations request for an additional 4 per cent increase in freight rates.

Information is being collected on the effect of the proposed toll system on the St. Lawrence River on western grain growers. Probably a memo will be prepared and presented to the minister of transport opposing the imposition of tolls.

Plans for the egg marketing plebiscite, in-

cluding a campaign to put the facts before the producers, are under consideration and an early announcement of method, plans and dates from both the government and the committee representing farm organizations can be expected.

A memorandum for the minister of agriculture on equalizing floor prices on hogs across Canada is also being prepared. This is a hardy perennial that we present twice a year. However, we have a new minister of agriculture and maybe this time we will get results. In any case, we will keep trying and sooner or later we will get a better deal. Justice in the end must triumph. At least it always does on T.V.

Because of dealings with the new government and work on freight rates, tolls, egg marketing, car insurance and many other things, it has been impossible for me to spend any time in the country since the district conventions; nor will I be able to do so for some time to come. This I regret, but I feel that these other matters must receive priority.

I would point out that it would be impossible for me to attend to all these matters if it were not for our fine staff, especially Mrs. Molen and the extra work that the executive is doing. Mr. Young, for example, remains on call when I am in the East, and comes to the office to deal with all urgent matters. He also represents your organization at meetings and conferences when I can't be present. He spoke on your behalf at the Lacombe Experimental Farm Jubilee celebration and he will represent you at the labour conference to be held in Calgary shortly. Mrs. Taylor has prepared, and will present, a brief on the proposed scheme for negotiating teachers' salaries on a province-wide rather than on a school district basis. She is representing you on many different committees and doing a big job on car insurance. At the Ontario Farmers' Union convention this month she will be a guest speaker. Mr. Nelson is chairman of several important committees doing work on a variety of subjects on which we must have information. He, too, is doing a big job on car insurance and has taken many meetings, and will be taking a lot more. Mr. Wood has done a good deal of work on the Interprovincial Farm Union Council. Mrs. Armstrong's activities are so numerous and so varied that I couldn't begin to do justice to them in this short paragraph.

The above paragraph does not begin to mention all the work that these people are doing in your behalf, but perhaps it gives you some idea of their activities. It is a pleasure for me to be a member of this team. It is a pleasure to know that no matter what comes up someone

is always willing to give you a hand. It is a pleasure to be with an organization that is doing things and making things happen.

I am not unmindful of the work of the directors, district officials, local officials and members. All of us on the executive know that the organization's strength, usefulness and policy are made at the local level. Knowing this, I have no hesitation, nor apology, in asking everyone to give the membership drive your full support. In the matter of canvassing, particularly, we have been making altogether too much of how much trouble it is. Sure, it is a lot of trouble, but we are on the road to finding better methods and, until we do, volunteer a couple of days of your time. Once you get your courage up and start down the road you will enjoy it. Let's make the next three months the busiest every single member of the Farmers' Union of Alberta has ever seen. We had better, if we really want to protect the family farm and its way of life.

FIELD DAY AT LETHBRIDGE SAID "MOST SUCCESSFUL"

This year, for the first time, the annual field day, held in August at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, was sponsored jointly by District 14 FUA and the farm.

A crowd estimated between 600 and 700 southern Alberta residents attended the event which officials described as "one of the most successful" field days held at the farm.

Conducted tours, with members of the farm's technical staff as guides, were made of the horticultural, field and animal husbandry and cereal divisions. Various types of farm machinery were also inspected. The staff members answered questions, explained experiments and offered suggestions to farmers who presented individual problems.

Children were entertained by movies, games and races while their parents were on the tours.

Highlight of the day was a panel discussion on "Can the Family Farm Survive?" L. R. Jensen of Magrath, was chairman, with Rulon Dahl of Raymond, Edward Nelson, Brightview, and Harry Patching of Lethbridge, as speakers.

After discussing three phases of the question — vertical integration, marketing boards and co-operative marketing and the human element — the panel concluded the farm family can survive because it "has the initiative and will do so."

Across The Secretary's Desk



By Mrs. Pansy Molen

PIPELINE COMPENSATION

We have received a number of inquiries concerning pipeline compensation recently. When a pipeline company wishes to run a gas line through a farmer's property, the land man for the company approaches the farmer and tries to obtain an easement.

If an agreement cannot be reached, the company applies to the Board of Public Utilities for the right-of-entry. When this is given, the company is required to leave a deposit with the board as a guarantee of compensation to the farmer. After the line has been put in, the board hears the case, both from the side of the company and the farmer, and decides on compensation.

The amount is usually the market value of the land plus 50 per cent. There is also compensation paid for damage to crops or fences. There is no yearly rental paid, as the land can be used after the line has been put in. If it is necessary to service the line later, compensation is paid.

This applies to an Alberta pipeline. In the case of an interprovincial pipeline, if terms cannot be agreed to, the case is taken to a district court judge for settlement.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

The FUA annual convention is being held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, December 9th to 13th inclusive this year. It is not too early for locals to start to think about who they will send as delegates. Locals are allowed one delegate for each 20 members or major portion thereof. Visitors are welcome.

MORRIN LOCAL HOLDS BAKE SALE

The ladies of Morrin FUA Local #1130 recently held a very successful bake sale to boost the local's finances. Each lady donated baking for the sale, which lasted about one hour and netted \$54.00.

This might be an idea for other locals looking for ways to raise money.

PAINFUL MEMORIES

Many farmers in Alberta — and a few in particular — can recall various swindle groups that, at one time or another, promoted get-rich-quick plans in the province. The few are the suckers who, after contributing money to the plans, were left "holding the bag" when the swindlers, like the Arabs of verse, silently stole away.

Typical among such organizations have been those which promised to provide farmers with goods at "wholesale" prices — or less. The farmer was usually asked to pay a "membership fee" which entitled him to buy almost any kind of goods at a substantial discount.

It is doubtful whether any of these organizations lasted as long as a year. Most of them never got into business at all. All of them, however, collected a lot of cash from farmers in the form of membership fees.

One of the most recent cases was that of an organization calling itself the Agricultural Society of Alberta, which operated for a year or two in the southern part of the province. The promoter of the "company" sold memberships at \$15 each to farmers, promising to supply them with a wide range of farm goods at substantial discounts. An office was opened in Calgary, and a small volume of goods was actually supplied to members.

A few active and interested farmers finally got on the "board" of the company, where they soon found that things were completely fouled up. Thousands of dollars had been collected in fees, and most of it could not be accounted for. The promoter eventually went to jail and the company was wound up, with practically none of the members having received any benefit, while all of them lost their membership fee.

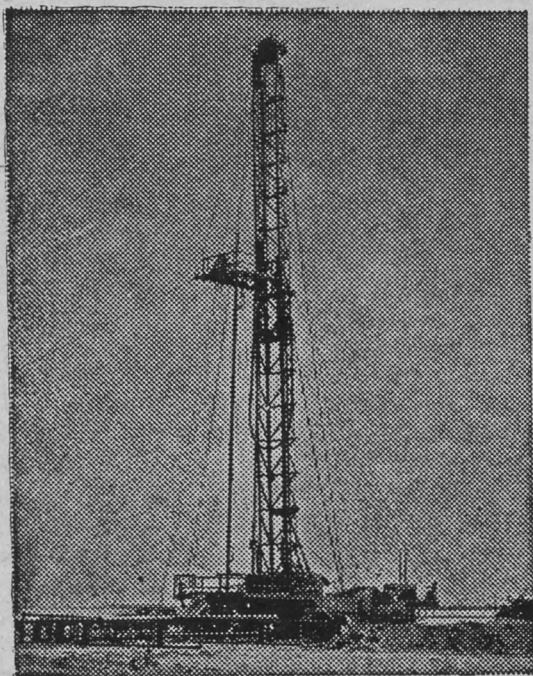
We have not heard much of such organizations for several years, but it will be surprising if some of them do not show up again some day.

It is obvious that such schemes are not sound. If they were, they would have been in operation years ago, and would have stayed in business. Reliable manufacturers will not continue to supply such organizations at the expense of their regular retail outlets.

These people have nothing to offer which is not already being offered by the regular co-operative farm supply organizations. Co-ops are doing the job at cost. Others obviously can not do this. They must make a profit, or their promoters would not waste time on them.

Farmers should always be on the watch for fly-by-night schemers, and should promptly advise their farm organizations when one shows up.

SPREADING OWNERSHIP



Drilling the First CO-OP Oil Well
Smiley, Saskatchewan

Natural Resources have made the North American continent one of the wealthiest areas in the world. But development of Nature's million-year-old treasure has caused a problem. Will the earth's products be exploited by the few—or properly used and conserved for our families, our sons and our grandsons?

Co-operation—the simple technique of working together for mutual benefit—is the answer to the problem.

The CO-OP Oil Wells, growing in greater numbers on the Western Prairies, are practical examples of the application, through CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL, of the Golden Rule of “EQUALITY FOR ALL” in the development and use of Nature's resources.

Through the Co-operative Principles of Consumer Ownership, Control and Service-at-Cost, Canada's Resources are being developed BY THE PEOPLE. FOR THE PEOPLE!

Everyone
shares in
**CO-OP
BENEFITS**

This is

Democracy in Business

A. C. W. A.

Petroleum Expansion Department

WHEAT POOL CHAIRMAN GIVES VIEWS

Equipped with a tape recorder, W. A. Moisey, FUA director of extension, called this month on Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool's board of directors, to record for our readers a few of Mr. Plumer's comments on matters of interest to farmers.



MR. BEN PLUMER

Mr. Plumer, who came to Alberta in 1911, has been a director of the pool since it began operations in 1923. He has gained an intimate knowledge of grain handling and marketing problems through his long association with the pool and from his practical farming experience.

Excerpts from the interview appear below.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

Mr. Plumer says it would be "absolutely disastrous" if the marketing of Canadian grains were left to an operation between the farmer and the organized grain trade. Even now the competition between some grain producers who want to market grain immediately at a price at which it can be sold immediately has "very materially" reduced the return they receive.

He suggests that if there were 230,000 permit holders selling in competition with each other in a market operated by people not interested, to the extent of the farmer, in the selling price of wheat — in a market where men are concerned with getting commissions on the number of bushels sold — the farmer might find himself slipping back to the point he was at in the mid 30's that is, receiving less than 50 cents net per bushel.

"With the wheat board method of orderly

selling and orderly moving of the crops forward, the farmer has not been able to sell all the grain that he would liked to have sold, in all cases, but he has sold a substantial portion — as much or more than he has sold in the average period in ten years previous . . . While farmers have not been able to market all their grain, they have marketed as much as they usually have, and they have received higher average prices than they could possibly have done had they not had the stabilizing influence of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian government, (which are) interested in the price that the farmer receives for his grain."

The board, he says, is able to take a "comprehensive view" of the world market and is able to finance purchases which could not be financed by any farmer organization.

GRAIN SURPLUSES

The grain carryover from recent good years has provided a type of banking operation which has been a "lifesaver" to those who have later suffered crop disasters, states Mr. Plumer. The affected persons have been able to fall back on their surpluses from past years to meet expenses of the current year.

The same surpluses, however, have brought about a difficult marketing problem. "Approximately 40 million bushels more of grain is in store in our commercial storage than was the case in the middle of August, 1956. . . It's going to require shipments — and steady shipments — in order to give the farmer anything like the grain movement this fall that he has been usually able to attain and (which he) expects."

QUALITY OF GRAIN

Favorable harvesting weather may result in the quality of this year's grain crop being higher than in recent years, says Mr. Plumer. Heavy rainfalls in other years have tended to reduce protein quality and quantity in grains. The U.S. Southwest's drought has reduced crop output in that area but has helped improve grain quality to a point where it can more nearly compete with that grown in Western Canada.

BOXCARS AND ELEVATORS

"One of the things that has been given considerable attention during the last number of years. . . has been the handling of grain through farmer elevators as it was being forwarded to terminal points. The medium, of course, is boxcars. Farmer-owners of elevators

(Continued on Page 9)

Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited

DEAR FRIENDS:

Sometimes we wonder if you get a little tired of our constant harping on the need for organization and for organized livestock marketing. Candidly, we get a little frustrated at times when we think that this repetition is needed when it should be obvious to any one who thinks at all, that the farmer, whether he's a livestock producer or follows other endeavors, simply cannot stand alone in a world that's organized in almost every other field.

The reason we bring this up again is not that we want to needle you but for an obvious reason, based on facts and figures.

Since the first of this year we know that Alberta hog marketings have been down around 16% as compared with the same period of last year.

On checking marketings of our co-operative shipping associations however we find that for the same period of time association handlings are down around 25%.

Now the first reaction with many people will be to say "What about it?" or "Who cares? If the associations can't hold their own it's their own lookout."

However just to keep the record straight, keep in mind that without the collective bargaining power of the associations the prices you're now receiving in most shipping areas in Alberta would not be nearly as good. It's the entire volume of the associations, sold through their central sales agency, that has made it possible for you to receive prices at home equal or almost equal to those that are received by persons delivering directly to market centres. There are other considerations also that put the association shipper in a preferred position, a position that was established through the collective bargaining power of the associations but that was immediately followed by other and individual accumulators of hogs in every district.

There is a continuing program of infringement and decentralization in progress. If your associations can be deprived of sufficient volume to make their total volume ineffective you can rest assured that it won't be long before you'll once again be at the mercy of the earnest and soft spoken individual, smooth as silk, who ostensibly has your interests at heart but wants nothing more than to whittle down your bargaining power.

You, as a hog producer, cannot afford to by-pass your local co-operative shipping associations. A continuation of the present decentralizing trend will cost you dollars in the long run. Why not get in touch with the directors and the managers of your shipping associations? Find out at first hand just what the score is in this hog marketing set-up.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED.

Geo. Winkelaar, general manager.

Del McCorkle's Roundup

We need your help. Yes, the FUA needs your help.

FUA is lost without continuing support from the grassroots farmer. Support is needed two ways: first, your membership in the organization and second, and by no means lesser in importance, morally.

Morale is the ability to endure hardship and to show courage in the face of danger. Also it means willingness to serve faithfully, to get together in solving problems, to work harmoniously in getting the work done. High morale generates thinking and planning, stimulates initiative and enterprise. Only in its atmosphere are people inspired to seek the best.

As farmers, we of the FUA are striving for our rightful position in society. The work that men do is an essential part of their lives, not mainly because by it they earn bread, but because a man's job gives him stature and binds him to society.

We know that only through the continuous research of others are the efficiencies and labor-saving devices in farming brought to us. But only through co-operation and unification will the farmers reach their rightful place in the continuous climb for better living.

We need your help. FUA locals with strong active memberships are the keys to better living and are the army which will save the family farm.

We can not only boast about an "open door" to membership. We must go out and, through personal contact, bring members through the open door. A vital ingredient in good morale is the sense of belonging in an important way.

The membership drive this year is from November 11 - 16. Let us all get together in making a 100 percent sign-up for the FUA.

WHEAT POOL CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS

(Continued from Page 7)

scattered across the Prairies have been most interested in the maintenance of this service which has proved such a decided protection to the grain growers over the years. . . They realize that the only way this protection can be continued is to have these facilities operated on a basis that is going to make them pay their way.

"Considerable emphasis has been placed by farm organization meetings on the desirability and the necessity for the movement of grain from prairie points. . . from the angle

that the farmer be allowed to deliver to the elevator he chooses. The only way this can be done is to have a continual supply of boxcars coming to elevators that the farmers wish to patronize. We had, in years gone by, the system . . . that provided each elevator would receive a car in turn. The farmers found out many, many years ago that under this method, they were paying for elevators many times over and that they never had a chance to own them. Finally, they decided that they would provide their own, and they spent millions of dollars in providing that service."

Mr. Plumer recalls that delegates to the fall meetings of the Alberta Wheat Pool in 1955 and 1956 gave definite instructions to the board of directors to "work without ceasing" until the farmer has the right restored to him to deliver to the elevator of his choice. Directors of the three prairie wheat pools have repeatedly made representations to the Dominion government asking that legislation be provided in this regard, he adds.

SEED GROWERS

Mr. Plumer says that recent surplus conditions have made it difficult for the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative to function in the way its organizers planned 14 years ago. The co-operative's board of directors approached the Alberta Wheat Pool and asked that consideration be given to a consolidation which might strengthen seed market operations and provide better marketing services. The proposal was put before the 1956 fall meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates.

"One point which was brought out especially was that (in many cases) members of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative. . . were also members of the Alberta Wheat Pool. . . It was felt that with the surplus grain condition (there was) the possibility that a very considerable number of men would find it necessary to vary their production and embark on a seed-growing operation.

"In (farmers) taking part of their grain land out of production, the delegates felt that it was entirely logical for the Alberta Wheat Pool to lend some further assistance to the seed-grower section of the farmers in Alberta. With this in mind, an arrangement has been made whereby the Alberta Wheat Pool is taking over and will be operating the facilities that have been built up over the last 14 years by the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative and will be operating them as a seed division of the wheat pool in an attempt to offer further assistance to the men who are depending largely on seed growing for a livelihood."

The Organized Farmer

Editor A. W. PLATT

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EDITORIALS

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT

We would like, at this late date, to congratulate the members of Mr. Diefenbaker's cabinet on their appointments and to wish them well. We have always wished them well but we have withheld our congratulations until we got to know them a little better and saw how they were going about their jobs.

So far we have had the opportunity to see a little of Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Harkness and Mr. Churchill. They, along with Mr. Fleming, are the ministers with whom farmers are most concerned.

A great deal has been written about Mr. Diefenbaker and we do not propose to give any analysis of him at this time. My impressions are that he is a man of boundless energy, has a real concern for the common man, a better-than-average knowledge of agriculture, and wants to help farm people. Unquestionably, Mr. Diefenbaker is the leader and runs the show.

We were particularly happy to see Mr. Harkness appointed minister of agriculture. It is the first time this honour has come to Alberta. Mr. Harkness is an able man of unquestioned integrity. He doesn't pretend to know everything about agriculture but, as one of his civil servants said, "you don't have to tell him twice." I must say it is refreshing to talk to a minister of agriculture who is prepared to take a look at what

you propose and who doesn't break in to tell you it can't be done.

Mr. Churchill impresses me as a man with a fine mind, sincere, honest, plain spoken. He is easy to talk to and very obliging and considerate.

So far the actions taken by the new government have been good for agriculture. I would especially mention the poultry support prices and the import restrictions on turkey meat. If such action had been taken by the previous government a year ago it would have saved our producers a great deal of money. The speeches made by the new cabinet ministers have been few as yet, but what they have said has been sound and made sense.

We are pleased with things so far but the test is yet to come. What kind of policies will the new government bring before Parliament? That will be the measure of our new government; of their knowledge, their sincerity and their ability. We hope we can give them our sincere congratulations at that time. Somehow we think that we will be able to do just that.

MAKING FRIENDS

In the struggle between the East and West, or, if you will, democracy versus dictatorship, the great uncommitted areas of Asia and Africa are the prize that both sides are trying to obtain. We in the West often wonder why it seems so difficult to persuade the people of these areas that our system is best. Suppose you were one of these people, and had been reading North American papers this last week. Here are a few of the things you might have read.

A scheme was proposed to use part of the United States grain surplus to feed game birds and thus improve the quantity and quality of these for the hunters. If that didn't make you feel better and more kindly disposed towards the West as you lay down with an empty belly, you could read reports of all sorts of speeches and pronouncements about the necessity of curtailing production because we weren't able to figure out any scheme to distribute our abundance.

Or, you could read where a governor of a state defied the United States Government with troops over the issue of whether or not children of Negro citizens could enter a public school. Perhaps you would note that in tolerant Alberta the right of a respected and qualified Canadian citizen to teach was challenged because of the color of her skin. Or the perfectly horrible story of a gang of white men in another part of the continent who captured a Negro they didn't even know and then beat him and sexually

mutilated him to prove their fitness to hold office in an organization.

I suggest if you were a Negro, Chinese or an Indian, you might be just a little sceptical of the western world and its ideals when you had put your papers down.

We know that these atrocities, and there is no other word for them, are perpetrated by a very small minority. We also know that atrocities go on under a dictatorship and, there, are inspired by government, which is a much worse situation. But, if you have a dictatorship you can have censorship and keep these things hidden. Our misdeeds are there for all the world to see.

If we are going to win the struggle for men's minds, then we had better insist that these moronic imbeciles who indulge in racial intolerance be confined like other dangerous animals that threaten the safety of us all. And we had better be thinking about what has to be done to see that all human beings have an opportunity to attain at least a decent standard of subsistence.

There are difficulties I know. I have had them explained to me by lots of people, including an assortment of cabinet ministers. There is also right and wrong. If we can't distinguish between the two, we don't deserve to survive.

FARM FORUM

The FUA has always been a staunch supporter of Farm Forum. It is one of the finest radio programs for farm people to be found anywhere. It is also popular with urban people, and probably does more than any other activity to get some conception of the farmers' problem across to town and city folk.

One of the fine things about Farm Forum is that it gets neighbors together once a week for information, discussion and fellowship. In these days when we all think we are too busy to say "hello," Farm Forum helps to retain that spirit of neighborliness that is so important in rural areas, and at the same time gives us an excuse to talk of farm business.

The findings of Farm Forum and its reports to its provincial secretary are not without importance. We eagerly await their reports at the Farm Union office, and we have reason to believe that governments pay attention too.

The highlights of this winter's programs are outlined in this issue of the Organized Farmer. They look interesting. If you don't belong to a Farm Forum group, why don't you invite a few neighbors in and try it out? You will enjoy the program, the discussion and the social atmosphere, and your ideas will help

us all to know what farm people are thinking about the important problems that face us.

CREDIT UNIONS

I was a bit shocked to read the other day that of the 243 credit unions in Alberta only 35, or 14%, were rural. I was even more shocked to read on and discover, to quote the author, that "Many of the strictly rural credit unions are quite small, both in membership and assets; and a considerable proportion are relatively inactive, do not grow to any extent and apparently stir little interest in the areas they serve. Of course we have a number of good live rural credit unions but they are the exceptions."

In discussing the reasons for this state of affairs, the author suggests that the prosperity of farm people has a lot to do with their lack of interest. Maybe so, but it seems hard to believe at the present time with stories we hear of rising costs, falling prices, low quotas, etc. Could it be that, as some of our city friends suggest, we are so busy getting governments to do things for us we have not time to do anything for ourselves?

"What of your Future?"

On leaving high school many boys and girls will wonder . . . "What of my future?" Some will seek immediate employment, others will look ahead and realize that one or two winters of further training now will put them out in front for the future.

Why not plan to enroll today at one of the Schools of Agriculture for advanced vocational training in Agriculture or Home Economics.

For a 1957-58 Announcement of Courses write to the Principal at Vermilion, Olds or Fairview, School of Agriculture or The Superintendent of Schools, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.



GOVERNMENT of ALBERTA

Department of Agriculture

Hon. L. C. Halmrast
Minister

R. M. Putnam
Deputy Minister

"Make It Plain Upon Tables, So That He Who Runs May Read"

by GEORGE BEVINGTON

(Editor's note — Mr. Bevington is a well-known writer on money matters. He has appeared as a witness before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. All his life he has been a loyal and hard-working member of farmer organizations in Alberta. The views he expresses in this article, however, are not necessarily those of the Farmers' Union.)

It has been a long time since we have had a good argument on money policy. If you agree or disagree with the theories advanced in this article, write us a short letter. Keep it non-political and we will use all we can in the Open Forum.)

Volumes have been written by well-educated men about the important part which money plays in our lives. Up until now, comparatively little impression has been made upon any but the few whose minds are naturally attracted by the subject. Consequently, I shall try to show by the use of diagrams, the reason why the most advanced nations in the world - technologically speaking - are the heaviest in **debt**. If the increased production of real wealth leads inevitably to greater and greater financial debt, then we are travelling rapidly towards a condition which holds out little hope for contentment or happiness in our lives.

I have therefore paid attention to the advice of the old Hebrew prophet Habakkuk, and have endeavoured to make plain by the use of diagrams, why our present monetary policy has, and will continue to, lead us further into debt.

The solution, of course, is to change that policy, and I hope the explanation of these charts will indicate the thought I have in that direction; and assist to a better understanding of how a true financial policy can lift the nation out of social debt and give them the benefits of their collective or social credit.

Chart Showing How Increased Efficiency In Production, Develops Unemployment And Deficiency in Purchasing Power

THE START	OF FIRST CYCLE	OF SECOND CYCLE
A	D	G
100 units	100 — 25	100 25
good units		Consumption units capital units

B	E	H
100 units	92 8	92 8 8 25 2
Bank of Canada—initial source of purchasing power	100—8%	10 units —
		unpayable debt
		$92 + 8 + 8 + 25 + 2 = 135$
C	F	I
100 units	80 20	80 + 20
production units—including everything—labour & resources—that enters into total—production.	Unemployment	$80 + 20 = 100$

This chart does not refer to any particular period of years. It refers to any cycle of production, anywhere, at any time, except war periods. Therefore, we may as well begin with the present cycle, with which we are familiar. Consequently we begin with what we have at the present time as being represented by 100 basic units in each of the three sections marked - A, B, and C.

In figure (A) then, we show 100 good units, representing the total production of all goods and services (capital and consumable) in our first cycle. All this has been produced under our "cost-price" system. In that order these 100 goods units may be distributed to the users and consumers, a volume of purchasing power - equal to the consumer sale price - must be in the hands of consumer/producers. This is represented by the 100 units in (B).

NOW, WHERE DID THIS PURCHASING POWER COME FROM?

In Canada, our Bank of Canada has the sole right to issue our national money. So this Bank, is the initial source of ALL financial purchasing power.

To complete the picture of our beginning or basic periods, we have our total production units, in (C). These include everything required for production - labour and natural resources, plus technical "know-how". These are the bases of our National Wealth, also represented by 100 units.

Now we progress on to the next cycle. The object of production in one cycle is to meet the requirements of consumption and for further production in the next cycle (D).

THE OBJECT OF PRODUCTION

Having borrowed the necessary money, at interest, which in its initial stage must come from (B) to develop the 100 production units in (C) the community now goes into the next cycle

(D) fully equipped to produce more effectively and efficiently - because of the development already accomplished, the additional "know-how" gained, and the continual urge to a higher standard of living.

Remember, all purchasing power, either in the form of Bank of Canada notes or credits in the Chartered Banks (no matter who owns them now, or whose name they are in) has been borrowed by SOMEBODY, on their REAL CREDIT, and loaned to them by some bank in the form of FINANCIAL CREDIT or money, because there is no other way of bringing money into existence and into circulation.

Therefore in order that these goods in (A) may be distributed to the consumers, a volume of purchasing power equal to the consumer sale-price must be in the hands of the consumer and producers so that they may be sufficiently equipped to produce efficiently in the succeeding cycle (D).

With goods units (A) represented by bank purchasing power (B) which comes into existence by way of "producer loans" — the total goods represented by (A) can be purchased; but now go to the next cycle as shown by (D). Each new production cycle produces more goods and services than were produced in the previous cycle. Consequently cycle (D) represents an

increase in production of both capital and consumer goods over cycle (A), of 25 units. This increase of production is NEW WEALTH in the form of goods. Before they can be taken into consumption they must be represented by a NEW VOLUME of purchasing power; either advanced by the Bank of Canada, or by extensions of credit from chartered banks or other financial institutions.

Now while producers have been busy producing the increased volume of goods just previously referred to, interest has been busy - working while we slept - returning to the source of financial credit 8% of the volume of purchasing power in the preceeding cycle; thus reducing the volume of money in circulation by the amount of the interest charge.

If 8% is the rate of interest you will now have in cycle (3,E), only 92 units of purchasing power instead of 100. But in the same cycle (2,D) there are now 125 units of goods, ready to be used or consumed, while the consumers have only 92 units of purchasing power with which to buy. Consequently more money has to be borrowed if these goods are to be brought and used in the next cycle of production to further increase the National Wealth.

Price Support on Fowl Terminating

On November 30th, 1957 the Price Support Program on Fowl will terminate.

It is therefore expected that there will be a drop in fowl prices after this date unless the Government continues the Support program on fowl.

For your protection, we therefore recommend that you take immediate advantage of these higher prices which now exist by the Prices Support Program and SHIP YOUR FOWL AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE and well before the expiry date of November 30th, 1957.

ALBERTA POULTRY PRODUCERS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Killing Plants at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, and Willingdon

BORROW UNITS

92 units of money cannot buy 125 units of goods (without a drastic fall in the price level, unemployment and depression, which nobody wants to happen), therefore, to maintain our economy, enough new units of money must be borrowed to cover the requirements (see 3,H), which includes the 8 units required to bring the 92 up to 100 again, plus simple interest charges of 8% to provide a clear 100 money units to buy 100 units of goods, plus an additional 25 money units to buy the additional 25 units of goods produced, plus the interest of 2 units on those 25 additional money units; all of which will be needed if we are to be able to sell our 25 new goods units in addition to the 100 original units and maintain a stable price level. This makes a total of $92 + 8 + 8 + 25 + 2 = 135$, money units, borrowed, 10 units of which is unrepayable debt in spite of the increase in production. These financial arrangements were made necessary because 92 money units cannot buy 125 units of goods. Consequently we must re-borrow on the pattern laid down by the financial monopoly.

If we are to make progress, increase our standard of living and provide for increasing population, together with further development of capital assets, we must have more goods in each succeeding cycle.

Whatever increase may be attained, such goods are not represented by existing purchasing power; because the production of goods does not produce money. If these goods are to be used in the next cycle of production, a new volume of purchasing power to represent their price must be found. That can only be done by the chartered banks at present; and they can do it by loaning money out at interest, both principal and interest having to be repaid.

The Bank of Canada, however has the power, and the right, to issue the required additional money, without interest and without debt; and could do it in such a way that the purchasing power of the people would always be maintained at a level sufficient to enable the people to buy their additional production without going into debt to do so.

This would be an issue of entirely **NEW MONEY** for a specific reason and the Bank of Canada, as the Government's financial agent, is the only Bank in the country having the power to implement such a policy.

DIVIDEND PAYMENT

This money could be paid in the form of an individual dividend to the people - at inter-

vals - as the value of the total production of the country, both consumer and capital, outran the total normal financial income of the nation. The Bank of Canada, as the government instrument for issuing money, would be charged with the responsibility of keeping these two items, incomes and prices, in balance so as to preserve a self-liquidating economy.

However, the Bank of Canada does not fully fulfil the functions for which it was originally created; and fails to perform this necessary duty owing to the people of Canada by its Government.

Therefore we must deal with conditions as they are under the present debt-building system.

(The second installment of Mr. Bevington's article will appear in a later issue.)

FWUA Conference at Rosalind

About 50 ladies were in attendance at an FWUA conference held recently in Rosalind.

Mrs. Cecil Keast, FWUA District 8 director, who planned the conference, was presented with a corsage by the local, prior to Mrs. Mason of Camrose being chosen chairman for the day.

Following the appointment of Mrs. Stark, Camrose, Mrs. Galletley, Sedgewick, and Mrs. Benson, Rosalind, to the resolutions committee, reports were given from various locals, including Camrose, Fairdonian Valley, Lornedale, Viking South, Rosalind, Donalda and Meeting Creek.

A number of resolutions to be taken to the district convention in Camrose were passed. The first recommended an investigation into the cost of all foodstuffs, particularly sugar. It was also recommended, in view of the good quality of cotton in grain sacks, that feed and milling companies should put paper labels around sacks instead of painting the printing on, the paint being very difficult to remove. A resolution formerly passed by the Edmonton HSA regarding the mathematics course was re-passed. Also passed was a resolution dealing with the price of eggs.

Talks were given by Mr. McCalla of the extension department, Mr. Letersky, superintendent of the Bowden Institute, and Miss Nancy Hooper, home economist from Camrose. Miss Gail Oberg, FUA Queen, thanked the locals for supporting her.

The Rosalind local presented a birthday cake and gift to Mrs. Keast.

FWUA Section

President's Report

by MRS. C. T. ARMSTRONG



On leaving Ceylon we went to Bombay and here we saw something of this city with its vast population. All through the Middle East it was



MRS. C. T. ARMSTRONG

good to see milk distributing centres where mothers can go and get milk for their children. These centres have been opened by women's organizations and have done a lot to help undernourished children. There are many things one can learn in a city of this size with its many types of peoples but we must hurry on and have a glimpse of the Holy Land. It was a delight to get to Beirut, with its modern buildings and busy people. Here they drive their cars by leaning on the horn, it was real pandemonium from early morning until late at night. Our room

faced the street so we got the full blast of the noise. United Nations flag waved atop their building, a minaret where the muezzin chanted the Koran five times a day which included 2:30 a.m.; a Roman amphitheatre ruins, all of these were close by and gives you an idea of what can be seen in these parts and how history is made. In going through the Holy Land one can see the ravages of time and the desert then the strip of fertile land in the valley looks like a ribbon of green against the barren areas. The news coming from this area will give you some idea of the conditions and unrest we saw while there. It was a pleasure to go into three villages out of Beirut and meet the people and see what was being done by the women's organization to help the children get an education. Due to an earthquake many of their homes were wrecked and the government was helping to rebuild them. Roads were being cut into the hillsides to link these villages, and schools were being conducted for children by a very fine young woman, who had given up a city school to dedicate her work in this area. There was a wonderful feeling amongst these people and all were working together to build a real school to replace a tent and a table which are their present facilities. A.C.W.W. had made this visit possible for we had met two of these women from Lebanon at our last Conference in Toronto, and they had benefited from seeing our methods and ways and were anxious to help their own people. To see young girls and women learning how to sew and can the lovely fruit and to learn that women do mingle together, and they do not

have to cover their faces with a veil, are all things that are better understood when the teaching is done in a friendly and understanding way.

On we go now to Rome, where there are interests for everyone, Vatican City - ruins of ancient Rome, the old and the modern city. The lovely fruit grown and the areas of barren land. The lovely shops with no bargains. The vendors on the streets who make you think their wares are just what you must have and will reduce their price to make a sale, which even then is no bargain. The F.A.O. building which was built by Mussolini and turned over to U.N. by the Italian Government for a token rent, stands in the midst of ancient ruins of Rome. We took pictures from the roof and it was a good vantage point to see famous spots. We toured the building and in the Canada room we heard technicians tell of the work being done by F.A.O. and the member organizations of U.N. We went on to Geneva, here is another interesting place. You are happy to see the Alps, as your plane hovers close to the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, it makes you think of Banff, and at this stage I would have been glad to be that close to home, for we were weary. The mountain air, the cleanliness, and the absence of beggars and vendors did a lot to emphasize the contrasts. We saw the vineyards, the grain being harvested, the fertile land, and the people happy at work. Here again A.C.W.W. made a trip to the country possible. We visited a farm which had been occupied since 1200 by the family descendants. We saw good cattle, and crops, and the home where neighbors came to visit. Here we swapped ideas with these farm women for their organization was much the same as ours. We visited another farm home and part of their land was in Fance, we realized how very close these borders were and how every inch of land is used to produce.

We visited the Palais des Nations, which is the European office of U.N. specialized agencies such as Economic Commission for Europe, World Health Organization and others. Close by is the building which is Headquarters for the International Labour Office and not far from there is the International Red Cross, which flies its own flag, a red cross on white background and the Swiss flag, a white cross on a red background. When the Red Cross was founded there it was decided to adopt a reversed form of the Swiss flag, and the two flying together make a very interesting sight.

F.W.U.A. Hi-Lights . . .

Three Hills FWUA #1018 had as their guest speaker Mrs. Barker, FWUA Director for Dist. 10. She recommended a study of FWUA accomplishments and history, especially for younger members who may not understand what the organization stands for and what it has done and is doing. Members should also study farm problems so they understand what the FUA is trying to do for the farmer, also so they can vote intelligently. She urged support of the car insurance plan and study of the egg marketing plan.

* * *

A raffle is planned by Ranfurly FWUA #610 to raise funds for the proposed new kitchen in the renovated community hall at Ranfurly. This local is presenting honor pins to grade nine pupils at Ranfurly school who gained honor in this year's work.

* * *

Lornedale FWUA #808 (Viking) heard a very interesting talk by Miss Maskaluk, district home economist, on "Salada and Fabrics."

* * *

Anthony Hill FWUA #909 (Ponoka) roll call created quite a controversy regarding the district nurse, but everyone agreed that it seemed to be a good thing and would improve with experience. The members promised to remind their husbands to fill in FUA Auto Insurance Pool slips.

* * *

The members of Imperial FWUA #621 (Vegreville) found the news flashes and the bulletin for August very interesting. It is hoped to have a speaker on civil defense soon, as the members feel very uninformed.

* * *

New Borschiw FWUA (Haight) heard three reports, given by a Junior on F.Y.P.W., an FUA member on Mundare convention, and by another member on Lamont convention. All are reported as being very interesting, as well as beneficial. The Junior urged young people to attend FYPW if at all possible.

* * *

The roll call of Pollockville FWUA #1106 showed a keen appreciation of the work of the public health nurse, and the benefits gained. It is hoped that a bazaar and dance can be held late in October. As the district economist did not arrive, it is planned to try and arrange to have her in September.

Pine Hill FWUA #1013 (Red Deer) had Mrs. Barker as guest speaker and found her talk very interesting.

* * *

Gleichen FWUA #1010 reports an excellent annual picnic in spite of rainy weather. A donation of \$25.00 was made to the picnic grounds for swings, etc. for the children. A junior talent show was held following the picnic and lawn party.

* * *

The paper "Concerning Women Under the Law" was read and discussed at great length by members of Jefferson FWUA #1401 (Owendale). The general feeling was that it should be brought to the notice of the government at Ottawa in no uncertain terms.

* * *

Berrywater FWUA #1202 (Vulcan) members plan to gather suitable clothing, jewellery, etc. to be distributed at Christmas time to the Mental Health Association.

* * *

Due to heavy rains and impassable roads, Craigmyle FWUA #1102 held its August meeting later than usual. September business was covered at the same time. The tea and bake sale held in August are reported as being successful with \$69.59 net proceeds being realized. A wedding reception is to be catered to in November.

Members of Heath FWUA #703 (Wainwright) find the nutrition bulletins interesting and informative. They report the dance held recently to raise funds for the annual convention was quite successful. August and September bulletins were found enjoyable.

* * *

Mrs. Jevne, a member of Viking South FWUA #807, gave a very interesting report on her four days at the Farm Women's Rest Week at Olds. Mrs. Jevne says it was a very worthwhile vacation. The matter of forming a Co-op Guild was under discussion.

* * *

Poplar Ridge FWUA #1020 (Red Deer) discussed preliminary plans for a raffle. It has been the desire of the local to show the film "Out of Darkness" but it has not, so far, been possible to obtain a projector. A fall miscellaneous sale has been decided on. First prize is to be a steam iron.

* * *

Hazel Bluff FWUA #305 (Westlock), after reading of news flashes and letter on marketing board, held a discussion on same. A paper on civil defense was read.

* * *

Drumheller East FWUA #1111 found Mrs. Armstrong's letter in the Organized Farmer, and the bulletin on Australia very interesting.

(Continued on Page 27)

CO-OP

FALL SAVINGS SALES EVENT

- October 5th - 12th -

Here is the SALE that FARM FOLK and TOWNS PEOPLE throughout the Province look forward to every FALL. It provides everyone in communities in over a hundred districts in Alberta the opportunity to meet their budgeted needs.

THIS YEAR'S Co-op Fall Savings Event offers YOU the opportunity to purchase your FALL and Winter needs at prices that meet your decreasing earnings, while qualities remain at their high standards.

WATCH AND WAIT FOR THIS GREAT SALE EVENT, THAT OFFERS SAVINGS ON ALL YOUR NEEDS.

AT YOUR LOCAL CO-OP STORE--OCT. 5-12

F.U.A. Junior News

SASKATCHEWAN FARM YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK

by AUBREY MARLER

On July 2, in company with Miss Gail Oberg of Meeting Creek, our 1957 Junior FUA Queen, I had the pleasure of driving from Edmonton to the Valley Centre Recreation Camp at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan to attend Saskatchewan's third Farm Young People's Week, July 2-7.

The conference, sponsored and planned by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union Juniors, was held at what is known as Valley Centre, two large remodelled army huts, just across the river from Fort Qu'Appelle and on the shore of a beautiful little lake. One building is used for a dormitory, while the other contains a lecture room, lounge, dining hall and kitchen. A good bathing beach, boats, ball diamond and a large game area near the camp were used extensively during the week.

The conference covered much the same subjects as our Alberta Farm Young People's Week, with "morning thoughts" and lectures on farm and co-operative credit, farm management, farm organization, program planning, orderly marketing, open marketing, farmer-labor relations, drama, public speaking and handicrafts, to mention a few.

The Saskatchewan Young People took a very active part in the program, with a chairman for each session being elected from the group daily. "Buzz" sessions were held after each lecture. In these, the main group was broken into smaller groups of six to eight people who discussed the lecture and presented questions to the speaker. This system seems to bring out more questions and keeps everything moving right along. Evaluation sheets were passed out after sessions so each delegate could record his or her opinions. Such sheets, which were returned unsigned, would seem a good idea for improving any conference or short course.

PRESIDENT GIVES TALK

During the week we were visited by Mr. James G. Gardiner, the former federal minister of agriculture, and most of the provincial minister of agriculture and their deputies. Mr. Chris Hansen, president of the Saskatchewan Farm-

ers' Union, was with us for a session, giving a very interesting talk and answering many questions.

The Valley Centre camp, while used only one week by the Junior Farmers, is kept open most of the year and is used by many other organizations for short courses, workshops, etc. Why couldn't such a camp be set up at some similar location in central Alberta? Farm organizations, civil defence and other groups would find such a camp, with its relaxing atmosphere, an ideal site for meetings.

My thanks to the Junior FUA for sending me as one of their exchange delegates to Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Juniors treated us to a wonderful time and I certainly enjoyed my stay there. I hope some of the new ideas we brought back can be used to advantage by our own organization.

JUNIOR BOARD MEETING

The regular Junior board meeting was held July 22 at central office, with nearly all Junior directors present.

Following a talk by A. W. Platt, FUA president, a discussion was held regarding publicity for the Junior FUA. A committee of two was appointed after it was decided to give the Juniors all the publicity possible. Named were Richard Barton and John Moreland, with Hannah Anderson as alternate.

Dean Lien, Junior president, reported on district conventions he attended and gave valuable tips learned from them.

Walter Scheidt, who attended the Banff leadership planning committee held in Calgary, said the training course program for this year would be very interesting.

It was agreed to hold an FUA Queen Contest again next year, along the lines of this year's contest. Debates will also be carried in 1958.

The Junior program was discussed and it was decided to have material available at central office as soon as possible on the following topics: farm safety, farm accounting, farmstead planning, efficient farming and farm credit. Mr. Moisey will gather material on these subjects.

Plans were mapped for Junior day at the annual FUA convention in December. It was agreed that we have a panel discussion on "publicity," the suggested topic for the guest speaker.

On the second day of the meeting, Mr. Hillerud and Col. Cormack of the department of extension, discussed in detail parliamentary procedure. The young people, keenly interested in the subject, learned much that will be of value to them in future meetings.

U.S. CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE HOLDS SESSION IN COLORADO

by A. F. McCALLA, Junior FUA Representative

My thanks to the Junior FUA board and the Alberta Wheat Pool for giving me the opportunity and pleasure of attending the annual summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation at Fort Collins, Colorado. My only hope is that what I learned and experienced can be of as much benefit to FUA members and others as it was to me personally — A. F. M.

I boarded a plane in Edmonton about 8 a.m. August 17 and arrived in Denver, some 1,200 miles away, a little over eight hours later. The Colorado capital is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever visited. A mile high, with a population of nearly 1,000,000, Denver boasts a number of striking office buildings (three or four over 30 storeys), including the handsome headquarters of the U. S. National Farmers' Union.

On Sunday, August 18, I left Denver for the Colorado A.M. College in Fort Collins, site of the American Institute of Co-operation's session.

Briefly, the American Institute of Co-operation is an educational agency of farmer co-operatives in the U. S. It makes no policies, writes no resolutions and has no legislative activity. By charter and by character, it is non-profit educational institution. This is why it merits and receives support from the land grant colleges and from other educational agencies and institutions.

Formed in 1923 in Syracuse, New York during sessions of the World Dairy Conference, the Institute became a university without a campus. It is incorporated as a college to provide an educational institution devoted to "teaching the science of co-operation, with particular reference to the economic, sociological and legal phases thereof." It is supported through voluntary annual investments from about 2,000 U. S. farmer co-operatives.

At this year's summer session the registration totalled nearly 2,000 persons, with representatives from 45 states and 11 foreign countries. The experience of meeting with people from different states and countries was in itself a rewarding thing. The genuine friendship of these young co-operators and co-operative leaders was simply overwhelming.

One group conspicuous by its absence was Canada's co-operative representatives. The five Canadians who attended represented Alberta and Ontario junior farmer organizations and

the University of British Columbia's department of extension.

It is sad that our country, which has many large and profitable co-operative companies, could not have had some person intimately acquainted with the companies present to speak for them. While I was jointly sponsored by the Junior FUA and the Wheat Pool, I am not well versed with the financial and economic problems of our co-operatives.

HIGH CALIBRE OF MEN

The importance attached to the sessions is evident by the calibre of men who attended — men who felt it was well worth their while to spend time devoted to educating American farm youth in the fundamentals of co-operation. A glance at the titles of the men listed on the program gave indication that these men were the top brass of American farmer co-operatives — presidents, vice-presidents and general managers of the largest co-operatives in the U. S. And believe me co-operatives are big business there. It was said that ten billion dollars of business went through American co-operatives last year.

The general theme of the session dealt with keeping young farm people in agriculture; if not on the land, then in associated fields, namely farmer co-operative businesses.

I think that if this attitude was adopted throughout Canadian agriculture, our position would be greatly strengthened. After all, who is better qualified to deal with farmers through co-operatives than people of the land?

* * *

(This is the first in a series of reports on the annual summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation, held this year at Fort Collins, Colorado. Mr. McCalla's next article will appear in an early issue.)

TIMELY TOPICS CHOSEN AS FORUM RE-OPENS

National Farm Radio Forum returns to the air for its eighteenth season Nov. 4 with a discussion on "National Farm Policy."

Broadcasts will be heard over CBC stations from 8:30 to 9 p.m. every Monday, November through March.

Other topics to be discussed during the season include "A New Look in Farm Machinery?" "Let's Make It Legal," "The Low Income Farmer," and "Canada's Role In World Affairs."

In January, there will be a special feature on "Modern Marketing," with three discussions dealing with present-day production, pricing and selling problems, under the headings 'Production Restrictions,' 'Price and Income Supports' and 'Producer Marketing.'

Two dates have been left open for a discussion of current issues in the farm field.

FARM UNIONS MEET CABINET

A delegation from the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, under chairman Patterson, and composed of Hansen, Platt, Cormack and Mrs. Prosser, met the federal cabinet on August 15 to present to them the recommendations of the Council. In this presentation they emphasized the basic policies of the farm unions: efficient production, marketing and price support.

In the production field, it was suggested that a new look should be taken at farm credit, and that the workings of the Farm Loan Board, particularly, were proving most unsatisfactory, at least at the administrative level. A system of crop insurance for all farmers was also recommended. It was pointed out that the provinces, at least in the West, were prepared to take a look at this matter, and it was requested that the federal government do all in its power to assist in the setting up of a scheme in which the provinces, the Dominion and the individual farmer would participate.

The matter of marketing was brought up and it was requested that the government give all possible support to producer-controlled marketing boards and that research in marketing methods and techniques be started with the greatest possible speed.

In regard to price support, the delegation advanced the policy of the farm unions in asking for prices to be established at a parity level, with deficiency payments making up the difference, if any, between that received in the market place and the established price. It was pointed out that some such system of price support was essential if agriculture was ever to receive its fair share of the national income.

In the matter of grain policy, the desperate position of the grain grower was emphasized. As an immediate aid to those on the land, a deficiency payment of 20 cents a bushel on the 1955 - 56 crop was strongly recommended. It was pointed out that the major factors facing the grain grower at the present time was the continuing rise in costs of production and the continuing fall in the prices of grain. The importance of reducing world surpluses to manageable proportions in order to allow prices to rise to more realistic levels was stressed and several proposals for surplus disposal were placed before members of the cabinet. They doubtless will take a hard look at these matters.

It was also suggested that, as a long-term program, part of the wheat acreage might be better used in soil conservation work and in providing for more livestock. In suggesting that livestock numbers might be increased, it was carefully pointed out that this increase could

only take place if markets were available for the produce. There would be no point in going from a surplus of wheat to a surplus of meat. In this connection, also, it was noted that the government could provide a good service to farmers by estimating the extent of the market that might be available.

The plight of dairy people and fruit and vegetable growers also received attention, and it was stated that the I.F.U. C. was in favor of a policy that would protect the producers of these and other agricultural commodities from dumping by other countries.

— A. W. P.

District Conventions

DISTRICT 10 CONVENTION

The Olds School of Agriculture was the scene June 28 of the ninth annual District 10 convention. Delegates were welcomed by George Orme, Jr., acting mayor of Olds, and by Mr. Wilton of the school staff.

Following the reading of the 1956 convention's minutes, reports were given by the directors. The new Junior director for District 10, Allen Pollock, was introduced by past Junior president, Walter Scheidt.

Addresses were given by Dean Lien of Warner, Junior president; Mrs. Olive Douglass, FWUA vice-president; Mr. Holbrook, Calgary manager of the Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company and Mr. A. W. Platt, FUA president.

In her talk, Mrs. Douglass encouraged the delegates to think of the F in FWUA as standing for "forever faithful to the feeding of folk," the W for "wisdom," the U for "unity" and the A for "allegiance and assistance to agriculture."

Mr. Platt told of the services provided at central office by Mr. Moisey and Mr. McKittrick. He also spoke of the Farm Credit Act and of other matters pertaining to agriculture.

The car insurance pool we are trying to set up was the subject of Mr. Holbrook's talk. He answered a number of questions from delegates following the address.

More than 15 resolutions, including ones dealing with farm credit, Bang's disease and weather modification, were presented.

Officers elected were L. Hilton, FUA director; E. Kober, alternate director; Mrs. Barker, FWUA director and Mrs. Banta, alternate FWUA director.

The women of Shady Nook local provided a buffet lunch.

From a**POINT OF LAW**

by A. M. BROWNLEE

Responsibility Arising Out Of Ownership of Motor Vehicles

In the course of modern farming operations many farmers operate trucks as well as ordinary passenger cars. Where farm helpers are employed and where children are helping out with the farm work, the owner of the vehicles is not the only one who will do the driving. Under these circumstances the owner should clearly realize the responsibility which will be placed on his shoulders in the event of one of his vehicles becoming involved in an accident.

It is a clear principle of common law that an employer is responsible for the negligent acts of his employees arising during the course of employment. In addition, a very extensive responsibility is placed on the owner of the motor vehicle by Section 130 of The Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act which reads as follows:-

"In an action for the recovery of loss or damage sustained by a person by reason of a motor vehicle upon a highway, a person driving the motor vehicle and living with and as a member of the family of the owner thereof and a person who is driving the motor vehicle and who has acquired possession of it with the consent, expressed or implied, of the owner thereof shall be deemed to be the agent or servant of the owner of the motor vehicle and to be employed as such, and shall be deemed to be driving the motor vehicle in the course of his employment, but nothing in this section relieves any person deemed to be the agent or servant of the owner and to be driving the motor vehicle in the course of his employment from the liability for the damages."

Under this section the owner of a farm vehicle involved in an accident at a time when it was driven by a farm helper or by another member of the family, will be liable to a judgment for damages unless he had explicitly forbade the use of the vehicle by the driver involved.

Where members of the owner's family have become accustomed to using the family car or a farm truck, a Court would undoubtedly hold that the owner had impliedly given his consent to its use even though the vehicle was not always being used in connection with the farming operations. We have seen several examples of serious consequences which can arise where a parent permits a child to use the family car without exercising any supervision or restraint, and without ensuring that the child has had sufficient driving experience. In one particular law suit it appeared that the owner's son was given free use of his father's car, and to his father's knowledge, occasionally allowed friends to drive. A friend of the son was driving the car on the way to a dance when a very serious accident occurred. The Courts held that although on that particular occasion the father had not known that someone other than his son was driving, he had allowed his son to use his own judgment in the past and therefore he must be deemed to have impliedly consented to the car being driven by the son's friend.

The situation may be somewhat different with farm help. Presumably, a farmer's employee may be given express permission to drive a farm vehicle in the course of his duties, and both under the common law and under the Act the owner will be responsible for his employee's negligence. However, the owner should carefully consider the extent to which he might let an employee use the vehicle for pleasure purposes. He might be well advised to make it quite clear that the employee is not to use the vehicle for pleasure purposes without on each occasion obtaining a verbal consent directly from the owner. Thus the owner would not be in the position of impliedly authorizing the employee to use the vehicle at any time without clear permission.

It is, of course, true that when an accident occurs, the driver as well as the owner is subject to a judgment for damages, but in most cases this will afford very little protection to the owner as the injured party will undoubtedly proceed against the owner of the vehicle for the purpose of collecting his damages.

Finally, it is important to note that in making an application for automobile insurance the owner is required to state in the application whether there are any persons under the age of 25 years who will be permitted to drive the car. If this question is not correctly answered the insurance company might be justified in refusing to grant indemnity under the policy in the event of an accident.

ED. NELSON ASKS:

WHAT DO FARMERS' UNION MEMBERS EXPECT OF THEIR ORGANIZATION?

In penning these words to my fellow members in the FUA, I do not wish to create any form of controversy. Nor do I wish to hurt anyone's feelings. I only hope that we can sit down together, take stock of ourselves and ask ourselves this very important question: What do we expect of our farm organizations?

Years ago, when I first became a member of a farm organization, I did so because it seemed to me that farm people could only serve themselves by joining together to do, by group action, what we could not do as individuals. I have never believed that we had any right or need to join together to dictate in any way to other groups or individuals. I felt that we were farmers by choice, not by dictate. That so, we should be prepared to do things for ourselves, by ourselves. There should be no need to ask anyone else to do it for us.

With that thought as a background I continued as a member for quite a number of years

and worked in our local with local people, all of whom knew my thinking. When my neighbors saw fit to elect me to head our local, and later to the district level, I naturally felt that they must have had confidence in my way of thinking.

I have now spent most of a year on the executive board. I accepted that responsibility, believing that the members had the same confidence in my ability to work for them as my neighbors had had before. That must surely be the reason every member of the board, from the president down to the district sub-directors, is there. Otherwise, they would not have stood for office. In other words, here is a group of people elected to do a job. And what is that job? To find ways and means of making life more worthwhile for the farm people in Alberta. To make farm living better for those who come after us.

The foregoing pretty well indicates the pattern of farm organizations through the years. The persons charged with carrying out the wishes of the membership have consistently, over the past 50 years, by research and study, found good solutions to many problems. They have helped make it possible for farm people to accomplish the things they wished done.

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have we done with the time and effort these persons put into their research? In the first place, I think it is quite safe to say that literally hundreds of solutions have been advocated. Of these hundreds, few have been acted upon to the extent of accomplishing what was intended.

OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Of the things that were accomplished, there are several outstanding examples. The wheat pools could be one. In the early part of the history of this country, the farm people were at the mercy of a group of persons operating our grain-handling facilities. I say "mercy" because the farm people, as individuals, could do nothing about such things as discrimination, far too high handling costs, virtual monopoly of the means to handle grain, etc. Farm organization at that time advocated group action in the form of wheat pools. Because farm people supported the idea, they were able to build something that has saved every farmer who sells grain many, many dollars yearly.

Our creamery systems are another example. The margin in the handling of cream and in the production of butter, etc., has become so low that very little private capital is interested anymore. Furthermore, few enterprises can show so small a margin between producer and consumer.

Another notable example could be the decision to enter politics. Because the farm people in the early twenties stayed together and voted for their own candidates, they were successful in electing farm people to represent them in Parliament. As it happened, those members were elected at a time when they were able to provide a balance of power. The result, it has been said, was that "more progressive legislation was placed on the statute books of Canada in a short period than had been done either before or after."

LACK OF SUPPORT

These have been achievements. There are examples that are not so good. One of these could be the experience of getting into the implement business. Here was something that, had farm people acted as a group and supported it in its entirety, could quite easily have been a turning point in our farm history. We did not exert ourselves to the extent necessary to do the job, though, and, as a consequence, we never quite reached the desired goal. That brings me to the reason for writing these words.

For years, since automobiles became plentiful, it has become quite obvious that, because of their danger to life, limb and property, any-

one driving one should be morally bound to provide means of responsibility. During all that time farm organizations have advocated that cars should be insured by the government at cost whenever a licence was issued to operate one. We were never successful in getting that instituted.

While we have not abandoned that principle as being right, we did, after a lot of research by a committee set up to study car insurance, decide to embark on a system of pooling farm union members' insurance. This was done with two things in mind — to provide a service for our members and, if used by all or nearly all members, supply insurance coverage at a very low rate. I sincerely believe that if all our members would support this venture they could eventually save one third or more of the insurance costs paid today.

LOWER INSURANCE RATES

Had the urban people of Alberta supported the farmers in their efforts to have cars insured by government insurance, I have no doubt we would have had it long ago. Since they did not see fit to do so, I cannot see any reason why they should object to an effort to establish a Farmers' Union Pool. Furthermore, since I believe that the accident rate is lower among farm people, there is a good chance we could have insurance at a lower rate than we would under government insurance.

That there is a need for lowering rates cannot be doubted by anyone. By studying insurance statistics over the past few years we find that over fifty cents out of every premium dollar has gone to cost of insurance and to profit for insurance companies. Less than fifty cents has gone to pay claims. This might not mean too much to an individual farmer, but, when all Alberta farmers are considered, it certainly adds up to quite a sizable sum. How many farmers would turn down a chance to get those kinds of returns for their work?

It is true that there are a lot of people engaged in the insurance business. It is also true that not too many of them get rich at it. Nevertheless, the cost is higher than necessary and the only way it can be changed is to do it ourselves. As soon as we ask someone else to do it, we must pay for it. The good feature about our own insurance pool is that we will only have to exert ourselves once. After that, the Co-op Fire and Casualty Company, who will administer the pool, will take care of all the work required. We will be notified in plenty of time and the mailing of premiums will be made as simple as possible.

Here is what puzzles me. All farm people

have shown interest in the FUA Insurance Pool. The only persons who have raised any objection to the idea are those who feel we have turned our backs on government insurance, and they certainly should have no reason to stay away from their own insurance program. But, what do we find? Some persons are thinking of coming in at a future date. Far too many are not doing anything at all. I have heard farmers say "I don't want to bother changing. I am satisfied now." Many of these are the very ones who have said, time and time again, "The Farmers' Union must do something for us." Far too many seem to think they can partake of the saving once the program is established.

JOIN NOW!

To all farm people in Alberta I can only say this: there will be no chance to save unless each and everyone comes in now. There can be no saving until all are in the pool. Farm people will set the rate in two ways: by their participation and by their accident record.

If farm people do not use this means of making a saving, then there is only this left to say: the committee that set up this insurance program has wasted its time and your money, and I have wasted my time.

Please, FUA members, let me know soon how you feel about this matter. If you have no confidence in our judgement — in my judgement — then I think the sooner I devote all my time and effort on my behalf the better. You see, I represent your farm organization. It has given you a means to an end but it cannot provide the end. You must do that. If you do not, then, what do you expect of your farm organization?

NEW LIVESTOCK AUCTION STARTED IN CALGARY

The selling of butcher hogs, feeder hogs, sheep and lambs by the auction method was begun in Calgary September 3, according to a statement from the Calgary Livestock Exchange.

Special sale facilities have been made available to ensure a smooth and rapid operation, says the exchange's statement. At the outset, each consignment will be displayed and offered separately.

The exchange says that concern over the small number of butcher hogs being made available for competitive sale on Canadian terminal livestock markets prompted the move, which it claims as a "first" for the southern city. By employing the auction method, it is hoped to "once again place hogs in an aggressive selling position," the statement says.

Bridgeview Local Gives Views On Today's Economy, Unions

Today we hear from sources about our buoyant economy, about inflation and about general prosperity of the country. While these statements may be true to a certain degree, they are but empty words as far as the farmer's prosperity is concerned. Farmers right now are going through a serious depression, comparable to the hungry thirties. If you don't believe it, just look at the price of the predominating grade of wheat we have this year, which is No. 5 and tough 5. The price of tough 5 wheat is 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Combine this price with a small quota and its no wonder our farmers are unable to pay their taxes. The same applies to our beef prices, with no sign of an upward trend. Hogs are the only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture, and their position is only temporary. Late next fall we can again expect hogs to hit bottom. This is certainly not a happy state of affairs. You may well say "What are you going to do about it?" Well, what have other people done about their deplorable conditions? They united and organized into unions and associations and spoke with one decisive voice, and were heard. In this day and age when we see others organizing and often using the strike medium to attain their goal, we, as farmers, surely will not be so foolhardy as to think we can stand aloof and alone. There is one thing farmers must bear in mind: they must solve their own problems; no one else is going to do it for them. Other groups look out for themselves, they are not concerned with the farmer's problems. This means one thing: the farmers need, as never before, a powerful active national union in order to get their fair share of our national economy.

In the past and until now farmers have depended on voluntary membership in their unions. While this course may be very noble, it is anything but satisfactory. Neither unions nor associations practise this form of membership and they enjoy 100 per cent membership. The reason for this is that they make membership in their union or association a condition of employment. You either join or you don't work. In this respect the unions have received government recognition.

The farmers can and must do the same. We have been advised to the effect on numerous occasions by responsible government officials. They have pointed out to us that if and when we come to them representing the majority of

(Continued on Page 25)

Open Forum

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in The Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but the pen name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

The Editor:

I know it hurts like the devil when anyone treads on your corn, but for the life of me I can't see why Messrs. Norton seem so upset because I proffered a preference for the "honest-to-goodness" farmers' presence in the "milk shed", rather than high-salaried gentlemen with sidelines. As I understand, there is only limited space in the milk shed.

Incidentally, it might be better politically if everyone realized his individual responsibility, and just to allay Messrs. Norton suspicion, my only occupation for more than sixty years has been farming, including clearing a bush farm as a homestead.

A. E. Sherratt,
Mayerthorpe

TOFIELD FUA MEET

Letters regarding the dangerous position of the school road in Tofield were among the items discussed at the regular meeting of the Tofield FUA in August.

After correspondence from the Holden School Division and town council was read, it was decided to have the FUA secretary ask the safety council to make a survey of the road, which is built up on one side, making it necessary for children to cross a main public road to enter playgrounds.

W. A. Moisey, FUA director of extension, spoke on "Forming a Junior Local." He asked that each member interview prospects for a Junior local and advise the Junior director of results.

Tom Nesbitt, Junior director and Alex McCalla, past Junior director, spoke on Junior activities, mentioning such things as keeping the Juniors active and age groups.

Discussion was held on a bulletin regarding the egg marketing board.

The subject of an UFA buying club was tabled.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FARMERS

The Nuffield Travelling Scholarship applications for 1958 are now available, reports the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

Each year the Nuffield Foundation of England provides travelling scholarships for two Canadian farmers which allow a six-month period of travel in the United Kingdom for the purpose of studying farm practices and conditions. All travel and living expenses enroute and while abroad are included in the scholarships.

The scholarships are open to Canadian citizens of either sex who are now engaged in and intend to continue in practical farming, and who are likely to spread the knowledge and experience gained abroad upon their return home. The age limit is designated as 30 to 35 years, with some latitude, depending on circumstances.

Application forms and additional information can be secured by writing the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, 507 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Although these scholarships have been available since 1951, only twice have Albertans won them. Mr. Orrin Hart of Claresholm and Mr. Bruce Ellis of Hubalta were successful candidates in 1951 and 1952 respectively.

BRIDGEVIEW LOCAL GIVES VIEWS

(Continued from Page 24)

farmers they will be prepared to listen to us. But only then.

We as farmers have a very simple way of joining our union and keeping up our perpetual membership at the 100 per cent level. All we have to do is to elect to have our membership dues added to our taxes each year. The day of individual persons canvassing the country and begging for members year after year is becoming more difficult and should not be necessary if we are earnestly concerned with our deplorable lot.

While the foregoing is not by any means an attempt at complete discourse of the subject, it is respectfully submitted for your thought and appraisal.

The challenge is ours; let us not fail.

QUARTERLY FORECAST OF HOG MARKETING

This forecast, prepared by the federal department of agriculture's marketing service, is an attempt to calculate probable future hog slaughter

at inspected and approved plants. Its preparation involves adjustment of the basic figures on breedings and farrowings as published by the Dominion bureau of statistics by the application of certain mathematical factors for each province which appear to be appropriate according to past performance over a period of years.

ESTIMATED MARKETINGS FOR OCTOBER — NOVEMBER — DECEMBER, 1957

Province or Region	Actual 1956		Estimated 1957		% Change from Preceding Year
	Total 3 Months	Average per Week — number of hogs —	Total 3 Months	Average per Week	
Maritimes -----	30,295	2,330	31,000	2,400	+ 2
Quebec -----	260,937	20,072	280,000	21,600	+ 7
Ontario -----	549,171	42,244	575,000	44,200	+ 5
TOTAL EAST -----	840,403	64,646	886,000	68,200	+ 5
Manitoba -----	105,270	8,098	110,000	8,500	+ 4
Saskatchewan -----	159,178	12,244	180,000	13,800	+ 13
Alberta -----	360,277	27,714	430,000	33,100	+ 19
British Columbia -----	7,986	614	8,000	600	+ 0
TOTAL WEST -----	632,711	48,670	728,000	56,000	+ 15
CANADA -----	1,473,114	113,316	1,614,000	124,200	+ 9

ESTIMATED MARKETINGS FOR JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1958

Province or Region	Actual 1957		Estimated 1958		% Change from Preceding Year
	Total 6 Months	Average per Week — number of hogs —	Total 6 Months	Average per Week	
Maritimes -----	59,256	2,279	60,000	2,300	+ 1
Quebec -----	460,224	17,701	545,000	21,000	+ 18
Ontario -----	1,035,233	39,817	1,230,000	47,300	+ 19
TOTAL EAST -----	1,554,713	59,797	1,835,000	70,600	+ 18
Manitoba -----	161,186	6,199	185,000	7,100	+ 15
Saskatchewan -----	268,622	10,332	350,000	13,500	+ 30
Alberta -----	750,130	28,851	885,000	34,000	+ 18
British Columbia -----	16,670	641	15,000	600	- 10
TOTAL WEST -----	1,196,608	46,023	1,435,000	55,200	+ 20
CANADA -----	2,751,321	105,820	3,270,000	125,800	+ 19

AUGUST, 1957 — MEMBERSHIP RECORD

DISTRICT	Aug. Men	To Date Men	Aug. Women	To Date Women	Aug. Assoc.	To Date Assoc.	Aug. Jrs.	To Date Jrs.	To Date Total
District 1 -----	---	1688	---	462	---	1	---	291	2442
District 2 -----	---	1457	---	384	---	---	---	286	2127
District 3 -----	3	1767	1	455	---	2	---	265	2489
District 4 -----	4	2063	---	528	---	---	---	460	3051
District 5 -----	---	1516	---	564	---	3	---	405	2488
District 6 -----	1	2770	---	1073	---	8	---	564	4415
District 7 -----	2	2746	1	805	---	3	---	420	3974
District 8 -----	4	2208	1	561	---	---	6	351	3120
District 9 -----	2	2319	2	683	---	3	---	347	3352
District 10 -----	3	2595	1	660	---	16	4	260	3531
District 11 -----	1	1488	1	493	---	13	---	179	2173
District 12 -----	3	1901	1	730	---	3	---	320	2954
District 13 -----	3	854	2	323	---	2	---	129	1308
District 14 -----	---	1768	---	405	---	---	---	203	2376
TOTAL -----	26	27140	10	8126	---	54	10	4480	39800

FORMER JUNIOR PRESIDENT, MABLE RASMUSON MARRIES

Bouquets of assorted spring flowers supplied the decor in the Crooked Lake Community Church Tuesday, June 18, for a lovely wedding uniting families from Gwynne and Leduc.

Given in marriage by her father, Mable Louise Rasmuson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf G. Rasmuson of Gwynne, exchanged vows with Arthur Glaser, son of Mrs. E. Glaser and the late Mr. B. Glaser of Leduc. Rev. McMurtry performed the double-ring ceremony.

For her wedding ensemble the bride chose a white embroidered nylon gown styled in waltz length with a wide chiffon cummerbund and bow, a white picture hat and nylon gloves. She carried a bouquet of red roses and white carnations.

The matron of honour was the bride's only sister, Mrs. Florence Sock. She wore a blue waltz length gown of flocked nylon, a white picture hat and nylon gloves. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses and white carnations.

Best man was the groom's only brother, Bill Glaser. Art Sock and Walter Plunkie ushered the guests.

For the occasion, the bride's mother wore a pink flowered sheer afternoon dress with white accessories. Her corsage was a yellow roses and white carnations.

The wedding march was played by Mrs. Walter Jones and "Perfect Love" was sung by the bride's aunt, Mrs. Wm. Rasmuson after the ceremony.

Following the ceremony, the wedding reception was held in the lovely garden of the bride's parents. Mrs. Henry Rasmuson and Miss Eva Shand handled the tea and coffee urns.

The three-tier wedding cake was made by the bride and decorated by an aunt, Mrs. Anton Schurek. Art and Mable passed the wedding cake to their guests. Mr. Clarence Rasmuson proposed the toast to the bride. Misses Arlaine and Ardiste Holland handled the guest book.

A dance was held at the Central Community Hall with a large attendance.

For a honeymoon trip to the Canadian Rockies the bride donned an original pink printed cotton sheath dress and pink linen duster, white hat and gloves. Her corsage was of red roses and white carnations.

The happy couple will farm north of Gwynne.

QUEBEC FARM CREDIT BUREAU

According to the report of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau for the year ending Dec. 31, 1955, the bureau has, since its inception in 1937, loaned money to 21,006 farmers. The

amount of money that has been loaned per year has steadily risen from a low of \$794,400 in 1937 to \$9,716,250 in 1955. The total amount loaned during the period 1937 - 1955 was \$64,705,600. During the period the bureau has been in existence the losses on loans have amounted, in total, to \$872.78. This is a loss of only 73 cents per hundred thousand dollars loaned, or 7 1/3 cents per ten thousand dollars loaned.

INSPECTORS APPOINTED

Hon. L. C. Halmrast, provincial minister of agriculture, has announced the appointment of two inspectors under the Alberta Seed Dealers Act. They are R. L. Pharis and F. S. Goddard, both of the Department of Agriculture's field crops branch.

The Alberta Seed Dealers Act, passed in the last session of the legislature, requires that all persons purchasing forage or cereal seed direct from producers be licensed and bonded. The Act was passed to protect producers against itinerant buyers who might have doubtful connections.

Growers are advised to deal only with licensed seed buyers, and they should ask the buyer to produce his license before completing a deal.

FWUA HI-LIGHTS

(Continued from Page 17)

The Chinook FWUA #1213 (Pincher Creek) secretary reports a very interesting and worthwhile meeting with all ladies taking part in discussion on a number of activities to be arranged by the local. It is hoped to have Mrs. Armstrong attend, when several locals will hold a joint meeting, to speak on her trip to Ceylon. A game of charades was played, the best group being one voting on the egg marketing plan (ballots cast, chickens peeping, etc.)

* * *

The study of Australia has been taking up a large part of the time at the meetings of One Tree FWUA #1307, with reports on "Natives and Whites" and "Australian Animals" given so far.

* * *

Mrs. Paul Dowhaniuk, director of District #6 FWUA, was the guest speaker at a meeting of Fort Saskatchewan FWUA #604 in August. Mrs. Dowhaniuk spoke on a number of subjects, the principal ones being FUA car insurance, marketing boards, the need for a national FWUA, highlights from the recent board of directors meeting, the need for a cancer hospital, and the agenda for next fall's convention. She suggested two films which the ladies should see — "Out of Darkness" on mental health, and "Rheumatism and Arthritis."

FARMERS



If you want to raise the best quality crops and get the highest return for your products, buy your seed and market your crops through your own co-operative organization.

The Alberta Wheat Pool will supply the best cereal or grass seed available and will market all your crops to the best advantage.

Whether you have grain or seed to buy or to sell,

See your
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL AGENT
for best results.